The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIR.

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Printing-Office, Alexandria, Feb. 5, 1784.

To the PUBLIC.

ALTHOUGH the Number of Subscribers for our PAPER is not yet completed, agreeable to the CONDITIONS of our PROPOSALS, yet as we have great Reason to expect it will take Place in a very short Time, we have thought it expedient to begin our PAPER; and in Order to give our PROPOSALS a more extensive Circulation, we now insert them in the FIRST NUMBER.

To gratify the PUBLIC at this very interesting Period, we have commenced our Work, under many Disadvantages, especially in the Article of Types, an AMPLE Supply of which the late War hath hitherto prevented us from procuring; but from the Generosity of the PUBLIC, we hope soon to be enabled to send abroad the VIRGINIA JOURNAL and ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER, in a more elegant Dress, by substituting a beautiful Type (from the most celebrated Foundery in *Europe*) much better adapted to our Design, in the Place of those we are now constrained to make Use of.

We have now only to add our grateful Acknowledgments for the Encouragement we have received, assuring the PUBLIC that though it is not sufficient to enable us to prosecute the laborious and expensive Undertaking to the utmost Extent of our Plan, which we would rather exceed than diminish, yet we are determined to proceed according to our Engagements, under a firm Confidence that the Work will receive from their Good-Will, such further Support, as on Experience, it shall appear to deserve.

We are, with the greatest Respect,
the PUBLIC's obliged, and
most humble Servants,
GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY.

Alexandria, October 20, 1783.

To the PUBLIC.

WE have been long persuaded that the printing a WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER in this Town, would be attended with many and singular Advantages to the Community:—The Utility of such a Publication, we think, must be obvious to our respectable Inhabitants, when they consider the Convenience of our Situation for the Purposes of COMMERCE, and receiving for Exportation the valuable PRODUCE of our extensive BACK COUNTRY.

A WEEKLY PAPER conducted in a proper Manner, is perhaps the most easy, as well as the most beneficial, Mode of establishing an Intercourse between Men in Business; and it is with a peculiar Pleasure we now address the PUBLIC on this Subject; at a Time when the pleasing Views of PEACE, an Extension of Trade, and an Increase of Population, may rationally be expected. The Encouragement we have already experienced (of which we have a grateful Sensibility) highly flatters us with the Idea that our future Endeavours and Exertions will be crowned with adequate Success, and meet with the Approbation of an indulgent and generous PUBLIC.

PROPOSALS,

FOR *PRINTING*, BY *SUBSCIPTION*,
A NEW WEEKLY PAPER,
ENTITLED,
THE VIRGINIA JOURNAL,
AND
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

CONDITIONS.

I. This JOURNAL will be printed in Four large *Folio Pages*, equal in Size to any of the *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland* Papers.

II. The PRICE will be FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, *Virginia* Currency *per Annum*, to be paid at the Time of subscribing.

III. This PAPER will be printed and published every THURSDAY regularly, and also punctually delivered at the Subscribers Houses in the Town; ——and dispatched to the Country Subscribers with all possible Care.

IV. ADVERTISEMENTS shall be accurately printed, in a conspicuous Manner, with the greatest Punctuality, at the customary Prices.

V. The FIRST NUMBER will be published as soon as we have procured SIX HUNDRED Subscribers, who shall have paid their *Subscription Money*, which *alone* can enable us to defray the heavy Expences of so arduous an Undertaking, or execute it with a Reputation equal to our Wishes.

PLAN OF THE *WORK*.

WHEN a sufficient Number of Subscribers shall be procured, we shall begin this PAPER, which will contain a Relation of all material Occurrences, foreign and domestic; the Arrival and Departure of Ships, the current Prices of Goods, the Course of Exchange, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, Accidents, and Events of every Kind, which may be thought interesting to the PUBLIC.

Towards the Accomplishment of our Plan, we have already opened an extensive Correspondence, not only for the Purpose of procuring all the *American* News-Papers, but also such *European* periodical Publications, as may be both useful and entertaining.

America having now arrived to a State of political Existence, and taken Rank, as SOVEREIGN and INDEPENDENT, among the Nations of the Earth, and by the free and liberal Constitution of her Governments, laid the Foundation for as perfect Freedom as ever was enjoyed by any Community; and we having the Pleasure to observe, that our virtuous and magnanimous COMMANDER IN CHIEF, and other patriotic Characters, are become the Patrons and Encouragers of Literature, in several Parts of this Continent; it affords us the most sanguine Expectation, from this Establishment of Liberty, so favourable to the Powers of the human Mind; and from this Patronage of the WISE and BRAVE, that the Sons of *America* will become distinguished for their literary Accomplishments: And from such as Heaven shall have been pleased to bless with Genius and Abilities, we most humbly solicit Assistance; hoping they will send us their Performances, whether in Prose or Verse to which we shall pay a particular Regard.—As we intend to maintain, with the strictest Impartiality, that Palladium of Liberty, the *Freedom of the Press*, so our Ambition will be to make our JOURNAL a Vehicle of Amusement and Instruction, selected from the most liberal Communications from North to South and from East to West.

Every well written Piece will be admitted, without Scruple, if not repugnant to our Constitution, injurious to the Cause of Liberty, or that, in any Shape, may reflect Disgrace on our NEWS-PAPER, which we shall, uniformly, endeavour to conduct on the best and most rational Principles.

Any Schemes or Proposals that may increase the COMMERCE of this Town, and consequently the Interest of its Inhabitants; with Improvements in ARTS, AGRICULTURE, or MANUFACTURES, tending to the Utility and Prosperity of that respectable Class of our Community, the PLANTERS, will be gratefully received, and presented to the PUBLIC, in the best Manner in our Power.

FAVOURS from the Inhabitants of the whole NORTHERN NECK of the STATE, and also the contiguous Parts of *Maryland*, will likewise meet with our particular Attention, as we have great Reliance on THEM for the Success of this Design.

GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be taken in by several Gentlemen in this and the neighbouring Towns and Counties, and at the Printing-Office, on the Corner of *Fairfax* and *Princess* Streets, *Alexandria*.—Also at Mr. *GODDARD's* Printing-Office, *Baltimore*.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 16.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress Assembled,
January 14, 1784.

ON the report of a committee to whom were referred the definitive treaty of peace between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, and the joint letter of the 10*th of September from Mr. Adams, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Jay,*

Resolved unanimously, *nine States being present, that the said definitive treaty be, and the same is hereby ratified by the United States in Congress assembled, in the form following.*

The UNITED STATES in Congress assembled, To all persons to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris on the third day of September 1783, *by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose; which definitive articles are in the words following:*

[*Here insert the treaty.*]

NOW KNOW YE, That we the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and considered the definitive articles aforesaid, have approved, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do approve, ratify and confirm, the said articles, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising, that we will sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as lies in our power.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Witness his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq; President, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the eighth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS definitive articles of peace and friendship, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris on the third day of September 1783, *by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose; which definitive articles are in the words following:*

"In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

"IT having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the grace of God King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore; and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony, and having for

this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the provisional articles, signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great-Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional [illegible]les above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esq; member of the parliment of Great-Britain; and the United States on their part, John Adams, Esq; late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq; late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay, Esq; late president of Congress, and chief justice of the state of New-York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles:

"Article 1st. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent states: that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and teritorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

"Article 2d. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the north west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint-Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint-Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said commmnication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi, ; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northermost part of of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of Saint-Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of Saint-Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. East by a line to be drawn along the river Saint-Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river Saint-Lawrance; comprehending all Islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean; excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

"Article 3d. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all other banks of Newfoundland; also in the gulph of Saint-Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same in that island) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

"Article 4th. It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

"Article 5th. It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of his majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other discription shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them; they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties, since the confiscation. And it is agreed that all persons who have any interests in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

"Article 6th. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in in the present war; and that no person shall on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

"Article 7th. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease: All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the said United States, and from every post, place and harbour within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein, and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds and papers, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

"Article 8th. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain and the citizens of the United States.

"Article 9th. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain or to the United States, should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

"Article 10th. The solemn ratifications of this present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

"Done at Paris, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

"D. HARTLEY, (L. S.) JOHN ADAMS, (L. S.) B. FRANKLIN, (L. S) JOHN JAY." (L. S.)

And we the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and duly considered the definitive articles aforesaid, and by a certain act under the seal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of January, [illegible] approve, ratify and confirm the same, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising, that we would sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as should be in our power; and being sincerely disposed to carry the said articles into execution truly, honestly and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof, we have thought proper by these presents to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these United States, hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of magistracy, legislative, executive and judiciary, all persons bearing office civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or powers, and all other the good citizens of these States, of every vocation and condition, that reverencing those stipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of of that federal bond, by which their existence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's surest guide, within their several offices, jurisdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the said definitive articles, and every clause and sentence thereof, sincerely, strictly and completely.

GIVEN under the seal of the United States, Witness his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, our president, at Annapolis, this 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled,

January 14, 1784.

Resolved unanimously, *nine states being present, That it be and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties, of persons resident in districts which were in the possession of his Britannic Majesty's arms, at any time between the 30th day of November, 1782, and the 14th day of January, 1784, and who have not borne arms against the said United States, and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and it is also hereby earnestly recommended to the several states, to reconsider and revise all their acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail: And it is hereby also earnestly recommended to the several States, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons should be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties, since the confiscation.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

We are informed that the ratification of the definitive treaty was immediately dispatched to the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, under the care of Colonel Harmar, who set out from this place early yesterday morning for New-York, with a view of sailing in a packet from that place to France, and that yesterday a triplicate was ordered to be sent under the care of Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Franks, who is to set out with all dispatch and take passage in any other vessel which shall first sail from any port eastward of Philadelphia.

LONDON, *October* 14.

THE last accounts from Petersburgh particularly assert, that the empress will not relinquish the Crimea upon any consideration, and that of course war with the Turks must be the inevitable consequence, as the Divan cannot consent to such loss of territory, without endangering the safety as well as the dignity of their empire.

October 21. By ſome letters which were received on Friday from Ireland, we learn that inſtructions had been prepared, which are to be delivered to the reſpective members of parliament, by a deputation of the volunteers. Theſe inſtructions require the members to vote for, and move the following objects, viz. A parliamentary reform—an abſentee tax—a repeal of the ſtamp-act—an Iriſh court of admiralty and poſt-office—equal duties on Engliſh manufactures—and a ſix months money-bill until theſe objects ſhall be obtained.

From the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſions of the Iriſh parliament, it is clear that Ireland will be indulged in the following demands:

1. A court of admiralty, under the authority of an Iriſh ſtatute.

2. An independent poſt-office, under the ſame authority.

Heretofore the courts of admiralty in Ireland ſat under delegated authority, by virtue of commiſſioners from the admiralty of Great-Britain, of courſe the dernier reſort lay to the court of admiralty here.

October 22. *The loyaliſts who came in, when the King's forces, under General Howe, firſt took poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, have made a claim upon government for the damage to their houſes in that city; the troops, in which the foreign mercenaries were particularly engaged, having ſtripped them of wainſcotting, window-ſhutters, doors, railing, &c. &c. A lady now in London lays claim to 7500l. for damages, which with ſome others of a ſimilar kind, are now under conſideration of a board appointed for the ſole purpoſe of enquiring into the claims of the American loyaliſts.*

Dr. Franklin is inceſſantly occupied in preparing documents of different kinds on the prevailing circumſtances of his native country. The finances, the civil polity, nay, each material objection of municipal regulation, he takes the trouble to diſcuſs at large, from time to time forwarding his reflections by the different veſſels going to America.

October 31. *Letters are received officially from Conſtantinople, dated the 4th inſtant, in which it is mentioned, that from the conceſſions which the Ottoman Porte had made to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, through the mediation of the Emperor and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, it was believed the matters would be brought to a happy concluſion, in a very ſhort time. The Sultan has however, in order to prevent any further demands being made, which might occaſion any cavil at another period, propoſed that the two mediating powers ſhall guarantee that the preſent treaty ſhall be for ever binding between the Turkiſh and Ruſſian courts; and this only remains to be fixed before the final ratification takes place. The Grand Vizier who was going to the army near Bender, has for this reaſon ſuſpended his journey; and the fleet in the port, deſtined for the Black Sea, to reenforce Captain Pacha's ſquadron, is alſo detained till further orders are given, which will depend on the next courier's arrival.*

SALEM, *December* 26.

In conſequence of the order iſſued by the Governor of Antigua, requiring all Frenchmen and other foreigners to leave the ſaid iſland, the French Commander in Chief of St. Chriſtopher, by way of retaliation, has ordered, that all the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, of whatſoever condition or quality they may be, actually reſiding in the iſlands of St. Chriſtopher and Nevis, who have not taken the oath required by the capitulations of the ſaid iſlands when they were taken by the arms of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, do hold themſelves in readineſs to quit the iſlands at the firſt order they ſhall receive.

NEW-YORK, *January* 7.

A London paper of the 19th of November, ſays, "That yeſterday John Adams, Eſq; the American commiſſioner, made his appearance in the Houſe of Lords, by the members of which auguſt body he was treated with every mark of reſpect. The famous Benedict Arnold experienced different uſage, when he found it prudent to retire with precipitancy, after juſt peeping into the houſe. This ſhews the natural abhorrence entertained by mankind for political apoſtacy."

Laſt week the following account of a very diſaſtrous accident was brought to town: Six ſeamen belonging to his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance, of 52 guns, lying at Sandy-Hook; and conſederated to deſert, jumped out of the ſhip into a yawl, and puſhing for the ſhore, were purſued by a boat manned by the firſt lieutenant, eleven other officers, and a private ſeaman; preſently after they left the ſhip a ſnow ſtorm aroſe; they loſt ſight of the chaſe, as well as of the aſſiſtance, and were all of them (one excepted, who is not yet accounted for) the next morning found dead on a beach near Middle-Town Point, in New-Jerſey. The lieutenant was the honourable Hamilton-Douglas Haliburton, brother to the right honourable the Earl of Morton; the other officers were in general related to ſome of the moſt dignified families in Great-Britain and Ireland.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *January* 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this city, dated January 1, 1784.

"Yeſterday Rivington, who has had the audacity to continue his obnoxious publications, was waited on by General John Lamb, Col. Willet and Col. Sears, and forbid the proſecution of any further buſineſs in the city, in conſequence of which he has diſcharged his hands, and obeyed the order. The whigs are juſt rouſing from their lethargy, and are determined to extirpate all obnoxious characters from this city, which, you know, entirely coincides with my ſentiments, for I cordially deſpiſe them and their coadjutors."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 14.

The legiſlature of Connecticut, by their reſolutions paſſed at their ſeſſion in October laſt, did declare, that that ſtate has the undoubted and excluſive right of juriſdiction and pre-emption to all the lands lying weſt of Pennſylvania, and eaſt of the river Miſſiſippi, and extending throughout from the latitude 41d. to latitude 42d. 2m. north, by virtue of the charter granted by King Charles the II. to the late colony, now ſtate of Connecticut, bearing date the 23d day of April, A. D. 1662: Which claim and right they are determined to aſſert and maintain. The Governor of the ſaid ſtate has accordingly iſſued a proclamation, ſtrictly forbidding all perſons from entering upon or ſettling within the ſaid territory, without ſpecial licence obtained of the general aſſembly.

Jan. 17. The ſhip Sarah, Captain Meſnard, belonging to this port, is arrived, after a ſhort paſſage, at London, from Virginia.

The ſhip St. Andrew, Captain Robinſon, from London, is arrived in our Bay, and the ſchooner Betſey, Captain Lewis, in 25 days from Port-au-Prince, and the brig ——, Rhodes, from Hiſpaniola, have made a ſafe harbour in Hareford Inlet, Cape-May.

A brig——, Captain Buſſon, from Port-au-Prince; a brig from Dunkirk, Captain Philip Lyon, of this port, in the ſloop Randolph, from Jamaica; and a ſchooner, unknown, were ſeveral days attempting to beat in off the capes of Delaware, but could not ſucceed ſo as to make a ſafe harbour. The former, a few days before, parted from her anchors off Sandy-Hook.

RICHMOND, *January* 17.

We hear that a ſhip juſt arrived from Charles-Town, by the damage ſuſtained from the ice, is ſunk, and a brig from Ireland; alſo that a ſloop was wrecked and every ſoul on board periſhed.

From Norfolk we are informed, that many veſſels have been loſt on the coaſt, particularly one from Halifax, and one belonging to Baltimore.

Jan. 24. A late Engliſh paper mentions, that all the diſpatches from Ireland, ſpeak ſtrongly an opinion that diſturbances of a very ſerious nature, are likely to break out there; that the ſpirit of independence riſes every day; and that there is a moſt alarming determination among the people, that no arts of government ſhall be practiſed in the Houſe of Commons to make that body act in contradiction of the ſentiments of the aſſociated corps.

ALEXANDRIA, *February* 5.

On Wedneſday the 31ſt of December, his Excellency General WASHINGTON honored this Town with a Viſit.—His Arrival was announced by the Diſcharge of Thirteen Cannon.—The Mayor and Commonalty of the Town waited on his Excellency and preſented to him the following Addreſs:

SIR,

THE Mayor and Commonalty of Alexandria, impreſſed with the livelieſt Sentiments of Affection and Gratitude, do moſt ſincerely congratulate your Excellency on your Return from the Concluſion of a glorious and ſucceſsful War, to domeſtic Happineſs and Tranquillity.

We experience a ſingular Satisfaction in reflecting that your Reſidence in our Neighbourhood will have a happy Influence, as well on the Growth and Proſperity of this infant Town, as on the Morals and Conduct of its Inhabitants.

Penetrated with a Senſe of the ineſtimable Services which you have rendered your Country, and attached to your Perſon by a long Acquaintance with your Virtues, it is and ſhall be our Prayer, that Heaven may preſerve you in Health, and prolong a Life, which it has decreed ſhould be of ſo much Importance to Mankind.

Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Commonalty,

RICHARD CONWAY, Mayor.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

To the Worſhipful the MAYOR and COMMONALTY of Alexandria.

GENTLEMEN,

NOTHING could have contributed more eſſentially to increaſe the Satisfaction I experience on my Return, from a ſucceſsful War, to the Tranquillity of domeſtic Life, than your affectionate Congratulations. To find that neither Time nor Abſence have interrupted or diminiſhed the Harmony of our happy Neighbourhood, and that the Circumſtances are moſt favourable to the Growth and Proſperity of your riſing Town, affords Senſations of a very pleaſing Nature.—May the agreeable Proſpect be ſoon realized—and may the Morals and Conduct of the Inhabitants of Alexandria ever continue to enſure its Felicity.

While your friendly Concern for my future Welfare demands my beſt Acknowledgments, I beg you will be perſuaded, Gentlemen, that there is a certain ſome-felt Gratification, in receiving the Approbation and good Wiſhes of thoſe with whom we have been long acquainted, and whoſe Friendſhip we value, which can more eaſily be conceived than deſcribed.

G. WASHINGTON.

An elegant Dinner was prepared at Mr. Duvall's Tavern by the Gentlemen of the Town.—After Dinner the following Toaſts were drank, under the Diſcharge of Cannon, viz.

1. *The United States.*——2. *The Army.*——3. *His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*——4. *The United Netherlands.*——5. *The American Miniſters at foreign Courts.*——6. *The foreign Miniſters in America.*——7. *The Governor and State of Virginia.*——8. *May the Bleſſings of free Commerce ſoon repair the deſtructive Ravages of War.*——9. *Perpetual Harmony in the Councils of the United States.*——10. *An uninterrupted Trade with all the World.*——11. *The Memory of General Montgomery, and all thoſe who have nobly fallen in Defence of Liberty.*——12. *Freedom to the oppreſſed all round the Globe.*——13. *May long Life and Happineſs attend the Retirement of our illuſtrious Neighbour.*

Joy, Harmony, and good Humour, prevailed throughout the whole Entertainment; and Affection and Gratitude to their illuſtrious Neighbour, the great Deliverer of his Country, were ſtrikingly expreſſed in every Countenance.

On the 24th of December laſt departed this Life, at Shooter's-Hill, Mr. JOHN MILLS, late of this Town, Merchant, in the 44th Year of his Age, of an epileptic Fit, being the third Attack of the Kind he had ſuffered within the laſt Six Months.—His Probity and Ability, as a Merchant, the Elegance of his Taſte and Manners, and his obliging Deportment, deſervedly procured him a large Share of Reſpect and Regard from all his Acquaintance and Friends.—This Town and its Vicinity ſuſtain a Loſs, by his Death, of an uſeful Member of Society.—His Remains was interred on the 26th, with decent Reſpect, at the Place of his late Reſidence, under the Direction of a few of his Friends, as he has left no Relations in this Country.

HOOE and HARRISON,

Have for Sale, for Ready-Money, at their Store in Alexandria,

BROADCLOTHS; ſtret tin; byſon, ſouchong and congo teas; writing-paper, wafers and Dutch quills; violins and flutes; looking-glaſſes; nankeens; cambricks and lawns; coloured thread; ſewing ſilk; ſilk twiſt; tablecloths and napkins; japan'd ware; bolting-cloths; Ravens and Hollands duck; brown rolls; Ruſſia drillings; brown and white Holland; gloſs ware; Madeira, Teneriffe and Rheniſh wines; muſkets; ſhirts, jackets and breeches; linen handkerchiefs; delf ware; white jeans; long lawns; ſoap and ſalt; cables, ſhroud hawſers and cordage; Engliſh ſail-cloth; cow-knots; hoes, axes, and other iron ware.

February 3, 1784.

JAMES ADAM,

HAS for ſale, coarſe and fine Ship-Bread of a good quality, and can ſupply maſters of veſſels and others, on reaſonable terms, with any quantity, at any time, for Ready-Money.——He will barter coarſe and fine Salt and Molaſſes with any of the Millers for middling Flour, and likewiſe for white Wheat, for which he will allow them the market price at the time of delivery.

Alexandria, February 2, 1784.

☞ *He has Three Rooms to let in the Public Ware-Houſe, on the County-Wharf, either by the month or year.* I. A.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near Cameron, *a Negro Man named TOM*, formerly the property of Mr. *Preſley Cox*: He is a likely Fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty-two years of age, and plays on the fiddle: Had on a negro cotton jacket and breeches, but it is probable he may have changed them as he had ſundry others.——Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, if within this County, ſhall receive Five Dollars, if out of the county, Ten Dollars, and if out of the State the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM SANFORD.

February 4, 1784.

WANTED,

TWO or Three good JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.——Generous Wages and conſtant Employ will be given.——Apply to

WILLIAM DUVALL.

Alexandria, February 5.

POETRY.

A MORAL REFLECTION.

"TO-DAY we're here, To-morrow gone,
Such is the state of man:
And all our Days, they are as one;
Our years are but a span.

Then, while we live, let us improve
The present happy hour,
In praising God who sits above,
And magnify his power.

That, when he calls, in readiness
We all may then be found,
And join him in those mansions blest,
When the last trump shall sound."

TO BE SOLD,
By WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
AND
COMPANY,
At their Store in King-Street, near the Corner of Fairfax-Street, Alexandria,

CHangeable, blue, Isabel, rose, steel-coloured, white, green, striped, and Chinese figured lutestrings,
Green, blue, pink, and white Mantua,
Black satin and mode,
A few pieces of chintz,
Printed cottons and calicoes,
Cambrick and lawn,
Striped and flowered lawn,
Lawn and gauze handkerchiefs,
Souffler gauze aprons.
Striped, flowered, and plain gauze,
Plain and figured ribbons,
6d. 8d. and 10d. satin ribbons, taste,
Black and white lace,
Elegant snuff-boxes,
Ladies' hair-pins,
Ditto fans,
Artificial flowers,
Fine and coarse muslin,
Book ditto,
Bobbins and tapes,
Ladies' gloves and mits,
Mens' gloves,
Womens' scarlet, purple, blue, and drab cloth cloaks,
Calamanco shoes,
Fine bordered Marseilles quilting,
Yellow canvas and crewels for marking,
Fine Tartan plaid,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Irish and French linen,
Thread and worsted hose,
Coarse yarn ditto, and gartering,
Checks and striped Holland,
Fine and coarse Scotch thread,
Sewing silk,
Scarlet and other colours of superfine cloths,
Super and coarse broadcloths,
Corduroy and cotton velvets,
Negro cotton,
Cheap great coats and jackets,
An assortment of coat and vest buttons,
Coarse and fine blankets,
Scotch carpeting,
Camlets,
Cloth-coloured, olive, green, white, and black shalloons,
Cloth-coloured, black, green, blue, pink, and crimson durants,
Cloth-coloured, black, and green tammy,
Blue and green moreens,
Black, blue, green, pink, and crimson calamanco,
Black satin,
Sergedenim,
Buckram, and stay-tape,
Silk, cotton, and check laces,
Corks and cheese,
Candles by the box,
Glass tumblers and wine glasses,
An assortment of queen's ware,
China bowls, tea and coffee cups and saucers, tea-pots, &c.
Pipes,
Saddles, bridles, girts, and saddle-cloths,
Neat pocket volumes of poetry with copper-plate cuts, by Spencer, Swift, Milton, Young, Cowley, Dryden, Butler, Gay, Prior, Parnell, Congreve, Addison, and Thompson,
Bibles, testaments, prayer-books, and spelling-books,
Writing-paper, ink-powder, wafers, sealing-wax, slate and black lead pencils, brass and paper ink-pots, slates, and pasteboards,
Fine and coarse hats,
Neat watch chains, seals, and keys,
Cork-screws,
Mixed, packet, and cloak pins,
Screws of different sizes,
Nails and sprigs ditto,
White-Chapel needles,
An assortment of sail ditto,
Silver and brass sleeve-buttons,
Polished iron candlesticks,
Stock, closet, chest, pad, and horse locks,
Mortise and other hinges,
Bright bolts for doors,
Japan'd waiters,
Combs, fish-hooks, and tobacco-boxes,
Common stirrups and bridle bits,
Neat plated ditto,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Chapes,
Steel plate handsaws,
Tenon, compass, and fret saws,
Augers, gimlets, and chisels,
Broad and narrow axes,
Carpenters hammers and adzes,
Broad and narrow hoes,
Coopers axes and adzes,
Crosscut and hand saw files,
Fine and coarse shirt buttons,
Shoe and quality binding,
Sail-cloth from number 1 to 8,
Sewing twine,
Ticklenburgs,
Osnabrugs,
Hessens near an ell wide,
Scotch bedticken,
Tablecloths,
Clouting diaper,
Hair brooms,
Shoe-brushes,
Mens' coarse and fine shoes,
Ben soles,
Fine white swanskin,
Red and white flannel,
Neat mehogany framed looking-glasses of different sizes,
Small common painted ditto,
Pewter dishes, basons, cans, plates, table and tea spoons,
Knives and forks,
Razors, lancets, and scissors,
Cutteau and pen knives,
Large and small iron pots,
Dutch ovens, tea-kettles, skillets, &c.
Cart-boxes, and griddles,
Copper tea-kettles and coffee-pots,
Bell-metal skillets,
Ditto spice mortars,
Brass cocks with keys,
Wool and cotton cards,
Glue,
Sweet oil in bottles,
Black pepper,
Mace, cloves, and nutmegs,
Teneriff and Lisbon wine, by the cask or gallon,
Liverpool salt,
Saltpetre,
Loaf sugar,
White and brown Spanish ditto,
Muscovado ditto by the barrel,
Coffee, bohea, green, and hyson tea,
London steel,
Large nail-rods,
Bar-iron,
Wheat fans, &c.

Those indebted to said HARTSHORNE, and COMPANY, would do them a singular kindness in making payment at this time, as they are desirous of extending their trade, but find it will be very difficult, if not impossible, without the speedy assistance of their kind Customers, of whose past favours they are very sensible, and shall be much obliged by the continuance of their custom.

January 29, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,
By JESSE TAYLOR,
On reasonable Terms, at his Store on the Corner of King and Pitt Streets, Alexandria, for Virginia or Maryland Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, Corn, or Specie, the following Goods, viz.

SUperfine and second broadcloths of different colours,
Forest cloths of ditto,
Coating and swanskin,
Red and white flannel,
Watered and striped linseys,
Shalloons and durants,
Flowered, plain, and striped Stuffs,
Calamancoes,
A variety of buttons,
Taylors thread,
White ditto,
Sewing silk, twist, and mohair,
Yard-wide and 7-8 Irish linen,
Britannas and royal linen,
White and brown sheeting,
Bedticken,
Marseilles quilting,
Sprig'd and corded muslins,
Drawboy and birdeye,
Prussian and Dutch cord,
Queen's and Italian cord,
Plain and corded demities,
White jeans,
Coloured ditto,
Fustian and cotton velvet,
Black and white gauze,
French and English ribbons,
Bonnet silk,
Silk stockings,
Dark and light grounded Chintzes and calicoes,
Barcelona, Bandano, cotton, China, and linen handkerchiefs,
Calamanco shoes,
Childrens' Morocco-leather ditto,
Mens' hats and shoes,
Writing-paper and quills,
Thimbles, needles, and pins,
Garters and bindings,
Broad and narrow tapes,
Ivory and horn combs,
A large quantity of knives and forks,
Clasp knives, scissors, and sleeve buttons,
Shoe buckles,
An assortment of desk, chest, and pad locks,
Saws, hammers, and gimlets,
H and HL hinges,
Bellows,
Coopers adzes and axes,
Nails and chalk,
Shoemakers hammers,
Awl blades and snuff-boxes,
Plated spurs,
Rasors,
Bar-lead, indigo, and pepper,
Souchong and congo tea,
Bohea ditto per chest,
Rum, sugar and coffee,
A variety of glass ware,
Queen's and china ditto,
Crockery ditto,
Iron pots and skillets,
Best Irish white soap,
Cordage of various sizes.

Said TAYLOR has also for sale, about 180 acres of LAND, within six miles of Alexandria, lying near the Great Road to Newgate, adjoining the lands of Messieurs Terret and Summers, a part of which is cleared.—Likewise half of a LOT in this Town, containing 61½ feet front on Wolf-Street, and 175 feet front on St. Asaph-Street, subject to a yearly rent of Three Pounds Three Shillings.

☞ All those who are indebted to said TAYLOR, by bond, note, or book-debt, whose accounts have been more than *Six Months* standing, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise the speediest method the law directs will be taken.

January 26, 1784.

HUNTER, ALLISON,
AND
COMPANY,
HAVE just imported, in the Ship Marsborough, Capt. Dancer, from London, a large Quantity of GOODS *suitable for the Season, which they are now selling, Wholesale and Retail, for* CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, *or* FLOUR.——*They have also for Sale,* COFFEE *in Barrels,* MADEIRA WINE *in Pipes, or Quarter Casks, Liverpool and Lisbon* SALT.
Alexandria, January 28, 1784.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.
STOLEN, from Messieurs Paton and Butcher's Store, in this Town, about the Time of the Races in October last, *a Silver-mounted* PISTOL, Maker's Name *Ketland, and Co.* with a Screw Barrel, 5 Inches and an Half long to the Joint, and engraved on the Thumb-Piece *Will. Hunter, jun.* Whoever will deliver it to the Printers hereof, shall receive the above Reward, and no Questions asked.
Alexandria, Jan. 27, 1784.

George-Town, Potowmack, Dec. 23, 1783.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 21st instant, *a Negro Man named* WILLIAM, a very dark Mulatto; he is a stout well-formed Fellow, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has rather a sour-forbidding countenance: Had on and took with him, a suit of coarse deep blue cloth, trim'd with white, metal buttons, and I think the button holes are work'd with red twist, and the coat red cloth cuffs and cape, a pair of olive-coloured corduroy breeches, and jacket of the same, a great coat of coarse striped French cloth, to which were red cloth cuffs and cape; he had several other articles of wearing apparel, which I do not recollect, those mentioned are all pretty much worn. As he is an artful Fellow, he may, in order to disguise himself, exchange his clothes: He is a very complete Gentleman's servant, and a pretty good shoemaker, and I presume will endeavour to pass for a freeman.—Whoever takes up and secures the said Negro, in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
BERNARD O'NEILL.
N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril.

DENNIS RAMSAY,
Has for Sale, at his Store in Alexandria, the following Articles by Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, or Indian-Corn, viz.

IMPORTED and country cordage.
Seine and sewing twine,
Fishing and log lines,
White rope and bed-cords,
Leading lines and traces,
Stock locks of various sizes,
Cupboard and chest ditto,
A general assortment of hinges,
Narrow axes and hoes,
Carpenters and Coopers adzes and axes,
Hatchets, hammers, caulking-irons, mauls, scrapers, files, and chisels,
Steelyards and spades,
Hand, tenon, and crosscut saws,
Padlocks and gimlets,
Copper sauce-pans and tea-kettles,
Mortars and pestles,
Box-irons and heaters,
Knives and forks,
Pen, cutteau, and shoe knives,
Scissors, rasors, and horse-fleems,
Writing-Paper and quills,
Sealing-wax, wafers, and ink-pots,
Sifters and searches,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Pins and needles,
Sharp-pointed 4d. nails,
Flat-pointed 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. ditto,
Brads assorted,
Speaking-trumpets,
A general assortment of tin ware.
Shoe brushes and snuff-boxes,
Watch chains, seals, and keys,
Black and red ink-powder,
Liquid-blacking and black-ball,
Irish linens, checks, striped Hollands, and Turkey stripes,
Waistcoat and breeches patterns,
Leather breeches,
Mens' and womens' gloves,
Superfine and second cloths,
Trimmings for ditto,
Mens' and womens' shoes,
Lawns, and lawn handkerchiefs and aprons,
Shalloons and durants,
Castor and felt hats,
Glue, mustard, and pipes,
Queen's ware, &c. &c.

Those who please to favour him with their Custom, may be assured it will give him great Pleasure to supply them with any of the above Articles, at a very moderate Advance.

☞ *Cables of any Sizes are made at the Rope-Walk, and on the shortest Notice.*

Alexandria, Jan. 29, 1784.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY, at the Corner of *Fairfax* and *Princess* Streets—by whom *Advertisements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.